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sumed on an increasing scale, the scarcity of ships being considered the chief limiting factor.

That the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross has decided to discontinue the *Red Cross Magazine* because of the increased cost of publication.

That the railway authorities in Japan have decided to substitute electricity for steam on all lines, reducing the number of locomotives by 40 per cent.

That the American Chamber of Commerce at Manila has passed a resolution asking Congress to give the Philippine Islands a territorial form of government.

That of the 200 returned soldiers who have been training for the teaching profession in Ontario nearly all were successful in passing the courses prescribed for certificates.

That by far the largest single channel through which sugar was consumed in the United States last year was that of candy, approximately 350,000,000 pounds being given as a conservative estimate.

That there has been official confirmation of the intention of the Mexican Government to install immediately thirty new wireless stations, at an approximate cost of 500,000 pesos (value of peso is \$0.498).

That the American Red Cross has made an appropriation of \$4,000 to make available four additional scholarships for nurses taking the special course in public health nursing given by Kings College, London.

That Mexico is one of the largest Latin-American customers for automobiles, the 1920 exports of motor vehicles from the United States to Mexico having been exceeded only by those to Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil.

That the Minister of Persia at Washington, in a communication of July, 1920, stated that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of that country has opened a bureau of information for the development of foreign trade.

That a new German-Argentine radiotelegraph company has been organized, under the name of the "Transradio," for the purpose of establishing direct radio service between Germany and the southern countries of South America.

That Miss Clara D. Noyes, Director of Nursing of the American Red Cross, is making a tour of inspection of the Red Cross nursing service in Europe, particularly through the Balkan States, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

That the Belgian Cabinet has proposed the formation of a national commission to study the economic situation of Belgium, and that a commission of sixty-five members has been named, to act under the supervision of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

That new records were made in the sugar transactions of the United States with other countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, and, although the uneven distri-

bution of available supplies of it in the United States led to continued high retail prices, it seemingly did not restrict the total consumption.

That the first of a series of regional health conferences authorized by the International Health Conference that was called at Cannes, France, in 1919 by the League of Red Cross Societies, will be held in Washington, December 6-13, primarily for the purpose of discussing the conditions of the country relative to venereal diseases.

RUSSIA'S POLICY QUESTIONED

The following questionnaire to the Russian Government, issued by the Allies, indicates why the Soviet Government is not immediately welcomed to the confraternity of nations. No answer has yet been given:

"1. Are the delegates of the Soviet Government the only persons holding the right to trade outside of Russia?"

"2. Are the members of the Soviet Government the only persons within Russia with whom foreign commercial interests are authorized to deal?"

"3. What is the legal effect, or what will be the consequences, of contracts made (a) with organizations or persons in parts of the former Russian Empire which for the moment do not recognize the authority of the Soviet Government? (b) with organizations or persons within Soviet Russia who are not included within the scope of question 2?"

"4. Under what form and under what laws will contracts be made and how will they be carried out (a) if the contract is made in an allied country? (b) If the contract is made in Russia?"

"5. What are the commercial relations between the central soviet and the local soviets, and what control does the central soviet exercise over the local soviets?"

"6. What are the personal rights of foreigners trading in Russia? That is to say, is the Soviet Government prepared to guarantee to them (a) Freedom of entry, sojourn and departure? (b) The abandonment of all efforts on the part of the Soviet Government to impose laws restricting their personal liberty? (c) The abandonment of all efforts on the part of the Soviet Government to deny possession or exportation of any commodities which, according to European custom, would be considered as the personal property of traders, which would be necessary to the traders or which should have been procured by them through regular commercial transactions? (d) Freedom of telegraphic communication in cipher or commercial code and freedom of postal communication?"

"7. What will be the guarantees given for the execution of contracts for labor and of other contracts for personal service?"

"8. What will be the nature, the extent, etc., of concessions for mines, forests, etc.?"

"9. What conditions will be imposed upon allied ships in Bolshevik ports? What will be the measures taken for the execution and surveillance of contracts for loading and unloading, for the payment and perception of port and docking rights, conditions under which crews may disembark, their security, and other general matters ordinarily handled by official consular agents in other countries?"

"10. What is the actual condition of the laws in Russia pertaining to allied nationals who have taken out patents or who have registered trade-marks or designs? Is the protection resulting from the registration of a patent, of a trade-mark, or of copyrights which foreigners formerly enjoyed in Russia recognized by the Soviet Government? Has the Soviet Government confiscated to its own profit or otherwise modified rights of this nature which foreigners formerly enjoyed in Russia? Is it possible to renew the demands for the protection of these rights; and, if so, how?"

"11. Is the Soviet Government disposed to permit, in conformity with the laws of allied countries, the constitution of

a Russian organization or company with which contracts could be made and which could prosecute or be prosecuted under the laws of Allied or other European countries?

"12. Referring to question 4 of the conditions set forth in the note of M. Krassin on May 29, is the Soviet Government prepared to give guarantees for the lifting of restrictions against the sale and free export of various kinds of commodities actually in Russia?

"13. What measures does the Soviet Government contemplate concerning taxes to be imposed upon commercial representatives, whether or not they be official allied representatives, in Russia?

"14. What are the provisions in force in Russia with regard to customs duties, rights of excise, railway and other transit rates, and what commercial code is in force in Russia?

"15. What disposition does the Soviet Government intend to make with regard to the supply of sustenance, lodgings, etc., to allied representatives, official or not, during their stay in Russia?

"16. What is the exact meaning and the purpose of the demand of M. Krassin that documents recognized as legal in one country should be recognized as legal in the other? What are the documents to which he alludes?"

THE APPEAL OF IRAK-MESOPOTAMIA

When Congress assembles in December it will have laid before it by a sympathizing lawmaker the following appeal of the Arabs against the treatment they have received under the Peace Treaty and under subsequent "deals" of Great Britain and France. The spirit that is reflected in this protest has led to military resistance in Mesopotamia during the summer that has caused the British Government considerable trouble and has forced reconstruction of its military policy in middle Asia and India. The appeal says:

"The Arabian nation has fought during the recent war at the side of the Allies to liberate itself from foreign yoke, reconquer its past glory, continue its special rôle in the work of civilization of the Orient, and realize by its unity and independence its national aspirations as other peoples have done.

"The noble Allies have promised their help in this generous work and have declared through their respective governments and parliaments that their object in this great war was to render oppressed people independent, and to establish their liberty, to decide their own fate, and to select their form of government.

Cites Treaty

"Great Britain concluded a well-known treaty with his majesty King Hussein, wherein she recognized the independence of the Arabian nation, from the Taurus and the north of the Vilayet of Mossoul down to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, with the Red Sea as the southern frontier.

"President Wilson confirmed this treaty by the noble principles which he proclaimed and which the Allies adopted and accepted as the basis for a durable peace. According to sentiments embodied in the declarations of Lord Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the parliamentary commission of foreign affairs on October 23, 1916; according to the declarations of M. Briand, president of the French council in 1915; according to a response of the Allies to an address of the Central Powers transmitted through the mediation of the United States Ambassador at Paris; according to the response of the Allies to the address of President Wilson on May 22, 1917; according to the resolution of the French Parliament of June 5, 1917; according to that of the Senate of May 6; according to the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd-George on June 9, 1917, at Glasgow; and according to a large number of other declarations, it was clearly acknowledged that all peoples, small or great, have the right to declare their lot with entire freedom and that all secret treaties incompatible with their independence are to be done away with.

No Relief Has Come

"But the great war ended nearly a year and a half ago. And yet the country groans as before under a foreign occupation, which has caused it great losses, both material and moral, and which has paralyzed the progress of its affairs in a way which has compromised its political situation.

"We unanimously proclaim the complete independence of the Arabian nations. . . . We declare the present military occupation at an end, to be replaced by responsible national government. We express our desire to conserve the friendship of our allies and to respect their present and future interests, as well as the interests of the other powers. We petition them to recognize our independence and to withdraw from our country their troops, which will then be replaced by a national army, in order that we may be able to play an effective rôle in the work of civilization and of human progress."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

THAT A SUB-COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, to deal specifically with American problems, might well be formed, and that friends of the plan are to be found, is indicated in a recent communication to the *New York Evening Post* from its correspondent, Charles A. Selden, from whose cable message, August 20, we quote:

Suggestion has been made to the secretariat of the League of Nations by an ambassador from a South American republic accredited to a European country that the League create within itself a Western Hemisphere sub-council, to which would be referred for action all matters particularly affecting either North or South American States. Although the identity of this ambassador may not be revealed, it is only fair to say he is not a representative of Brazil, which is one of four small powers now represented on the League Council.

No attempt has been made to pass on the merits of this suggestion, but the man making it has been assured that he may have the privilege of bringing up the matter at the first session of the League Assembly in November, and that its consideration will be within the province of that body. Furthermore, it is hoped that he will bring it up, as it is considered to contain the most interesting possibilities in the way of discussion of the whole matter of League organization. It is of the character of business which the friends of the League earnestly hope will come before the Assembly, regardless of what action may be taken on this particular proposition.

The diplomat making the proposal thinks its adoption would go a long way toward removing the objection of the United States to joining the League and also would be reassuring to the South American States. He thinks it a consistent and logical supplement to Article XXI of the League Covenant, which says nothing in the Covenant shall affect the validity of "regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine." It would, he thinks, be a regional arrangement itself, which would make the League more workable.

GREEKS IN THE UNITED STATES are by no means a unit favoring Venezelos's rule in Greece or the vigor and whole-hearted way in which he is using the Grecian army against the Turkish Nationalist forces. A majority of the American Greeks undoubtedly are with the statesman who has emerged from the post-war negotiations with a maximum of personal prestige and with startling extension of the national domain. But a minority, who are of the old Royalist faction and who